

## 2. AMEND THE SPECIFICATION:

### a) Page 35, line 17 through pg. 36, ln. 2: Replace paragraph:

It is important to note that, in a user powered machine, with only the user's foot pushing rearward, for the user to stay in place and not move forward (with no hip-level bumper or the like), the pedal's path of travel must be inclined up to the front, the user's weight component in the travel direction rearward balancing the travel resistance including roller ~~[[friction]]~~ resistance. A big advantage of pedals on rollers compared to a sliding belt treadmill is the much lower travel direction friction and thus, a significantly lower weight component and correspondingly lower incline required to walk or run on a user powered machine. This explains why very few user powered treadmills are in use. In the user powered pedal machines described herein, the additional resistance above the rolling resistance of the pedal rollers or wheels that is required to "regulate" the speed and provide a steadying resistance to the pedals' motion will be relatively low, and the incline required will be significantly lower than in a user powered treadmill, making a user powered pedal machine more acceptable (if such a machine existed for true normal walk-run action), with less "uphill climbing" involved. A powered or motorized machine overcomes the travel resistance by driving the pedal (or belt) rearward for the user, so no incline is necessary , though any incline will still reduce the power required from the motor drive.

b) Page 38, line 30: Delete added new paragraph.

c) Page 38, ln. 20 & following: Replace paragraph:

Obviously many variations of the invention are possible, especially the pneumatic. Pedal return could be initiated by lift-off from the same pedal or by step-down on the opposite, or by a combination of both with a bit more pneumatic logic. This would likely be superfluous since, even in the Fig. 1 mechanical version wherein front foot step-down actuates the opposite pedal's return, if a user places only a part of his weight on the front pedal and keeps a good part of his weight on the other foot on the rear, the leverage would prevent pedal return. This would be another way for the user to stop [[.]] ,\_or the user, with somewhat less force on the rear pedal, could let his foot return with the pedal. Powered return versions as in Fig. 7 (pg. 20) and Fig. 22 (pg. 34, ln.19) could provide even more return force to assist a user's foot return if desired.